

**CALIFORNIA WILDLIFE HABITAT RELATIONSHIPS SYSTEM**  
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B634 American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus*  
Family: Haematopodidae Order: Charadriiformes Class: Aves

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**DISTRIBUTION, ABUNDANCE, SEASONALITY**

Very rare and irregular resident and visitor, often in association with black oystercatchers (*H. bachmani*), on Channel Islands, coastal promontories from San Luis Obispo to San Diego counties, and the Salton Sea (Grinnell 1915, Small 1994). A small breeding colony exists on Los Coronados Islands, Mexico, just south of the United States. The primary range of the American oystercatcher is the east coast of North America from Cape Cod to the Yucatan Peninsula, and the west coast from northwestern Baja California south to Panama (Nol and Humphrey 1994).

**SPECIFIC HABITAT REQUIREMENTS**

**Feeding:** Feeds on bivalves, molluscs, and worms in coastal sand or shell beaches, salt marsh, and rocky islands. In California, coastal records all from rocky shores and reefs; Salton Sea observations were on a gravel shore littered with barnacle shells (Small 1994)

**Cover:** Tied to open, shoreline marine habitats.

**Reproduction:** On the west coast, American oystercatchers nest on banks of shells 1-2 m above high water, or on cobble spits (Nol and Humphrey 1994). On the east coast, they use a wider variety of marsh, beach, and dune habitats.

**Water:** Drinks water (Nol 1985).

**Pattern:** For nesting, prefers rocky or shell areas above high water. Forages on rocky shoreline, shellfish beds, or intertidal sand or mud flats.

**SPECIES LIFE HISTORY**

**Activity Patterns:** Diurnal.

**Seasonal Movements/Migration:** Probably not migratory on the west coast (Nol and Humphrey 1994).

**Home Range:** Not known.

**Territory:** Both sexes defend territory around nest. On east coast, densities ranged from 0.7-13 pairs/ha (Lauro et al. 1992). No territoriality in roosting flocks in winter; weak territoriality on foraging grounds (Cadman 1979).

**Reproduction:** A mean clutch of 2-3 (range 1-6) is laid in spring. Individuals do not breed until 3-4 years of age (Johnsgard 1981).

**Niche:** Adults may be preyed upon by mink (*Mustela vison*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), and peregrine falcon (*Falco*

peregrinus) (Nol and Humphrey 1994).

## REFERENCES

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